NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1805. [*No.* 2280.

To SEAMEN.

Just received and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,
(As cheap as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere)

The new improved
WEST-INDIA PILOT;

Containing Charts of all the West-India Islands; with the different passages, and plans of the principal harbours, &c. The Spanish Maine, Coast of Guayana, Island of Bermudas, and a plan of the river Missippi: To which is added, Sailing Directions for all the above Charts; Directions for finding the Time of High-Water at any Place; Likewise for those who are not acquainted with the Use of Charts, and a Table of Latitudes and Longitudes of the principal Head-Lands.

ALSO,
The New-improved
AMERICAN PILOT:

Containing the Navigation of the Sea Coast of North-America; from the Streights of Belle-Isle to Essequibo, including the Island and Banks of Newfoundland, the West-India Islands, and all the Islands on the Coast. With particular Directions for sailing to, and entering the principal Harbours, Rivers, &c. With many other Things necessary to be known in Navigation,—Likewise necessary Directions for those who are not fully acquainted with the Use of Charts.

LIKEWISE, for Sale as above,
The NAUTICAL ALMANAC,

And astronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1806, published in London, by order of the Board of Longitude,

The last edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST-PILOT, and Bowditch's new AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being an Epitome of Navigation; containing all the tables necessary to be used with the Nautical Almanac, in determining the latitude and longitude, enriched with a number of new tables, and a large variety of new and important matter.

S. MALBONE,

Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 52, Thames-Street,

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glass Ware (assorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Isle-of-France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Assortment of Groceries at Retail. *Newport, Dec.* 13, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME, small, close STOVE and PIPE.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, Dec. 13, 1805.

THE Sale of the Schooner MONONGAHELA FARMER, is postponed to Monday the 23d inst.
S. & J. LOPEZ, *Auc'rs.*
Newport, Dec. 13, 1805.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, the Dwelling-House and Lot of Land, with a Barn thereon, all in good repair, situated in Thames-street, which he now occupies.—For further particulars and terms apply to
SOLOMON V. LITTLEFIELD.
Newport, Nov. 15, 1805.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed administrators on the estate of ROBERT CONGDON, Esq. late of Charlestown, deceased; and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in them, request all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to
ABIGAIL CONGDON, *Adm'x.*
THOMAS NOYES, *Adm'r.*
Westerly, Dec. 12, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for sale
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf.

FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.
He has also for sale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL Assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchased in New-England.
November 13, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Mens fine cotton Hose
Mens black and white English silk ditto
Mens white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*
Newport, June 21, 1805.

OPENING, THIS DAY.
BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,

Is Opening, at his Shop, No. 9, *Cheap-Side, Providence, directly opposite the Roger Williams Bank,*

FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will sell lower, than can be purchased in the State.
ALSO, a general Assortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS.
Providence, August 22, 1805.

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE highest price paid for FLAX-SEED
BY
MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, Thames-Street,
For Sale as above, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail.
ALSO,
A Consignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitts Rum.
Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.
Newport, June 28, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.
By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 19, 1805.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By an arrival at New-York from Liverpool.—Last London date, October 30, 1805.

GREAT-BRITAIN.
LONDON, OCT. 29, 1805.

GENERAL BATTLE—SURRENDER OF ULM.

IT is with sensations of the deepest regret we are obliged to believe, that the rumours in the French Papers, of the defeat of the Austrians, are but too well founded—no French Papers, however, of a later date than the 22d, have been received, nor has any official confirmation yet arrived.

Our readers were informed in yesterday's Courier, that there were on Saturday great rejoicings at Boulogne. We argued unfavorably from that circumstance, for we knew, from the experience of the last war, that these rejoicings never take place, but for some great success. Early on Sunday morning a cutter was sent out of the inner harbor of Boulogne, which, when nearly within gun-shot of the Immortalite frigate, launched a boat, set her adrift, and returned herself to port. The boat was taken up by the frigate, and on board of her was found a small parcel, in which was the following Bulletin.—"ULM HAS SURRENDERED TO THE FRENCH ARMS, AND THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IS ANNIHILATED."

No further particulars were given; the day of the battle was not mentioned; the Bulletin contained nothing more than the foregoing short, tremendous sentence.—Capt. Owen, of the Immortalite, immediately sent the Bulletin to the Admiral, Lord Keith, by whom it was yesterday communicated to the Admiralty.

Had we had no other grounds that this Bulletin, we should still have had little doubt remaining upon our minds of the French having gained a great advantage. But there are unfortunately other grounds.

A private letter from Holland, dated last Saturday, arrived in town last night. It states, that the general battle was fought last Saturday week, the 19th inst.—that it was most obstinate, and bloody—and that the Austrians made a long, and vigorous resistance—the battle lasted the greater part of the day.——Victory, however, at length decided in favour of the strongest—and the Austrians were completely defeated—the whole line of the Iller was forced—Ulm and its magazines, cannon and baggage taken—and General Mack, with the whole of his Staff, made prisoners. The loss in killed and wounded, says the letter, was immense on the side of the Austrians—it was immense, too, no doubt, on the part of the French. None of the names of the killed or wounded Officers have yet transpired, but the letter adds, "that those who survived the battle, were captured or dispersed; the whole of the Austrian army is represented as being nearly destroyed; not a vestige of what might be deemed one efficient corps remained; those who escaped the sword or the chains of the enemy, all who were not among the number of the killed, wounded, or prisoners, were broken into puny detachments, and scattered in various directions."

Such is the account, contained in the private letters from Holland—it is not said whether the official report had been received by the Dutch Government; but the intelligence contained in the letter that is arrived, was universally circulated and credited in Holland. It is probable, that the disasters of the Austrians have been considerably exaggerated; but we fear it will be found that they have been great indeed!

In a situation of affairs so difficult, at a crisis so tremendous, the opposition remains true to the character which Mr. Wilberforce gave of them, "that if they did not wish the total overthrow and ruin of the country, they wished for just so much public calamity and distress, as would serve to get Mr. Pitt out, and themselves in." All the misfortunes of the Austrian arms are imputed to Mr. Pitt—he is the only person to blame for the imbecility and supineness of Gen. Mack; and the Minister of Great-Britain is alone responsible for those movements and operations which have been attended with such disastrous effects. But in the name of common sense, did any one suppose, that in any coalition with Austria, we were to have the choice of the Generals, who were to command her armies? Was any one stupid enough to imagine, that Mr. Pitt was to be required to point out the General that would be most agreeable to him! That he was to draw out the plan of the campaigns, to trace the march, and to point out the positions which the Austrian troops were to occupy? Not a fortnight ago, when affairs wore a more cheering aspect, and the Opposition thought that success might attend the Austrian arms, they were amazingly anxious to convince the country, that Mr. Pitt, having had no hand in the formation of the Coalition, could have no right to any participation of the glory it might acquire. But no sooner has the prospect become clouded, no sooner has disaster attended the arms of the allies, than Mr. Pitt is welcome to all the blame and censure, which an ill-contrived plan of operations may deserve. He is blamed, too, for not having made any diversion in support of Austria.—But had he or any man reason to suppose, that Gen. Mack would act as he has done; or that he would prefer entering upon the war, before the arrival of the Russians? Had he waited for them, had he fallen back upon the Inn, or never advanced beyond it, the expedition which is now ready for sailing, would have reached its destination, by the time the combined Austrians and Russians were ready to commence operations upon the frontiers of Bavaria. Had General Mack fallen back to wait for the Russians, he would have produced another good effect, and have given time for Prussia to have interposed.—But even here the opposition, who would not allow Mr. Pitt the slightest credit for having indisposed Prussia to wards France, will be ready, we perceive, to impute to him all the blame should Bonaparte regain his influence over the Prussian Cabinet, which they seen to think he will easily have it in his power to do by negociation, or by the success of the war.

If ever one nation was placed in a more commanding attitude than another; if ever a nation was able to say "I hold in my hand the fate of Empires and the world," Prussia is that nation. This is the time in which, if she interpose with her arms, she can dispossess Bonaparte of the advantages he has gained, and force him, instead of sitting down upon the Imperial Throne at Vienna, to measure back his steps to his own frontier with more speed than he advanced from it. The Opposition are *haggling* about the recompense that ought to be given her; whether she should have Holland in full sovereignty, or merely an influence over her by the restoration of the Stadtholder. Give her Holland, give her Hanover, place the Map of Europe before her, bid her chuse her reward, give her any thing, for the mighty service of having, by her timely interference, prevented the annihilation of the independence of Europe. It is not now a question whether she will have more or less weight than she ought to have in the scale of Europe—the point at issue is, whether Bonaparte shall stretch his giant stride from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, and whether he shall possess the course of the Danube with that of the Rhine, the Elbe, the Weser, and the Adige.—Can Prussia wish to see the power of Austria annihilated?—can it be either her inclination or her interest?—How long does she imagine she woud be permitted to survive the ruin of the Austrian House!—The only favour Bonaparte would grant her would be that of devouring her the last. Every principle of self preservation, every tie of honour, every dictate of glory calls upon her to act with all her might, and with all her strength—to act too, immediately—not to hesitate, not to pause a moment. The safety of nations, the welfare of society, the happiness of mankind, all, all depend upon her determination. She has it in her power to lay Austria, Russia, England, under eternal obligations—she can rescue Europe from the fangs of the Usurper—she can "abate his pride, assuage his malice, and confound his devices"—She can save the world!

We know not whether the events that have taken place in Germany have made any change in the intentions of Ministers with respect to the expedition, but there are rumours at Deal, of counter-orders having been received for some of the regiments which had either embarked, or were under orders to embark. The weather continues very boisterous, and the transports with the troops ride hard, but no damage has happened.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived this morning. It has brought the following article in confirmation of the accounts that had been previously received:

GOTTENBURGH, *Oct.* 21.

The important news was yesterday received here, of the King of Prussia having joined the Coalition; and to-day it has been confirmed, from various quarters.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Publiſhed for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1805. [*No.* 2280.

To SEAMEN.

Juſt received and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,

(As cheap as can be purchaſed in Boſton or elſewhere)

The new improved

WEST-INDIA PILOT;

Containing Charts of all the Weſt-India Iſlands; with the different paſſages, and plans of the principal harbours, &c. The Spaniſh Maine, Coaſt of Guayana, Iſland of Bermudas, and a plan of the river Miſſiſippi: To which is added, Sailing Directions for all the above Charts; Directions for finding the Time of High-Water at any Place; Likewiſe for thoſe who are not acquainted with the Uſe of Charts, and a Table of Latitudes and Longitudes of the principal Head-Lands.

ALSO,

The New-improved

AMERICAN PILOT:

Containing the Navigation of the Sea Coaſt of North-America; from the Streights of Belle-Iſle to Eſſequibo, including the Iſland and Banks of Newfoundland, the Weſt-India Iſlands, and all the Iſlands on the Coaſt. With particular Directions for ſailing to, and entering the principal Harbours, Rivers, &c. With many other Things neceſſary to be known in Navigation,—Likewiſe neceſſary Directions for thoſe who are not fully acquainted with the Uſe of Charts.

LIKEWISE, for Sale as above,

The NAUTICAL ALMANAC,

And aſtronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1806, publiſhed in London, by order of the Board of Longitude,

The laſt edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST-PILOT, and Bowditch's new AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being an Epitome of Navigation; containing all the tables neceſſary to be uſed with the Nautical Almanac, in determining the latitude and longitude, enriched with a number of new tables, and a large variety of new and important matter.

S. MALBONE,

Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 52, Thames-Street,

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glaſs Ware (aſſorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Iſle-of-France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Aſſortment of Groceries at Retail.

Newport, Dec. 13, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME, ſmall, cloſe STOVE and PIPE.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercnry.

Newport, Dec. 13, 1805.

THE Sale of the Schooner MONONGAHELA FARMER, is poſtponed to Monday the 23d inſt.

S. & J. LOPEZ, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Dec. 13, 1805.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, the Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land, with a Barn thereon, all in good repair, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, which he now occupies.—For further particulars and terms apply to

SOLOMON V. LITTLEFIELD.

Newport, Nov. 15, 1805.

THE Subſcribers having been duly appointed adminiſtrators on the eſtate of ROBERT CONGDON, Eſq. late of Charleſtown, deceaſed; and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in them, requeſt all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to

ABIGAIL CONGDON, *Adm'x.*
THOMAS NOYES, *Adm'r.*

Weſterly, Dec. 12, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for ſale

By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf,

FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has alſo for ſale,

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, Wholeſale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchaſed in New-England.

November 13, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, diff eren qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambriek Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

OPENING, THIS DAY.

BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,

In Opening, at his Shop, No. 9, *Cheap-Side, Providence, directly oppoſite the Roger Williams Bank,*

FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will ſell lower, than can be purchaſed in the State.

ALSO, a general Aſſortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS.

Providence, Auguſt 22, 1805.

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE higheſt price paid for FLAX-SEED BY

MEIN & ROGERS,

NO. 77, Thames-Street,

For Sale as above, an extenſive Aſſortment of GROCERIES, Wholeſale and Retail.

ALSO,

A Conſignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitts Rum.

Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April* 19, 1805.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By an arrival at New-York from Liverpool.—Laſt London date, October 30, 1805.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, OCT. 29, 1805.

GENERAL BATTLE—SURRENDER OF ULM.

IT is with ſenſations of the deepeſt regret we are obliged to believe, that the rumours in the French Papers, of the defeat of the Auſtrians, are but too well founded—no French Papers, however, of a later date than the 22d, have been received, nor has any official confirmation yet arrived.

Our readers were informed in yeſterday's Courier, that there were on Saturday great rejoicings at Boulogne. We argued unfavorably from that circumſtance, for we knew, from the experience of the laſt war, that theſe rejoicings never take place, but for ſome great ſucceſs. Early on Sunday morning a cutter was ſent out of the inner harbor of Boulogne, which, when nearly within gun-ſhot of the Immortalite frigate, launched a boat, ſet her adrift, and returned herſelf to port. The boat was taken up by the frigate, and on board of her was found a ſmall parcel, in which was the following Bulletin.—"ULM HAS SURRENDERED TO THE FRENCH ARMS, AND THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IS ANNIHILATED."

No further particulars were given; the day of the battle was not mentioned; the Bulletin contained nothing more than the foregoing ſhort, tremendous ſentence.—Capt. Owen, of the Immortalite, immediately ſent the Bulletin to the Admiral, Lord Keith, by whom it was yeſterday communicated to the Admiralty.

Had we had no other grounds that this Bulletin, we ſhould ſtill have had little doubt remaining upon our minds of the French having gained a great advantage. But there are unfortunately other grounds.

A private letter from Holland, dated laſt Saturday, arrived in town laſt night. It ſtates, that the general battle was fought laſt Saturday week, the 19th inſt.—that it was moſt obſtinate, and bloody—and that the Auſtrians made a long, and vigorous reſiſtance—the battle laſted the greater part of the day.——Victory, however, at length decided in favour of the ſtrongeſt—and the Auſtrians were completely defeated—the whole line of the Iller was forced—Ulm and its magazines, cannon and baggage taken—and General Mack, with the whole of his Staff, made priſoners. The loſs in killed and wounded, ſays the letter, was immenſe on the ſide of the Auſtrians—it was immenſe, too, no doubt, on the part of the French. None of the names of the killed or wounded Officers have yet tranſpired, but the letter adds, "that thoſe who ſurvived the battle, were captured or diſperſed; the whole of the Auſtrian army is repreſented as being nearly deſtroyed; not a veſtige of what might be deemed one efficient corps remained; thoſe who eſcaped the ſword or the chains of the enemy, all who were not among the number of the killed, wounded, or priſoners, were broken into puny detachments, and ſcattered in various directions."

Such is the account, contained in the private letters from Holland—it is not ſaid whether the official report had been received by the Dutch Government; but the intelligence contained in the letter that is arrived, was univerſally circulated and credited in Holland. It is probable, that the diſaſters of the Auſtrians have been conſiderably exaggerated; but we fear it will be found that they have been great indeed!

In a ſituation of affairs ſo difficult, at a criſis ſo tremendous, the oppoſition remains true to the character which Mr. Wilberforce gave of them, "that if they did not wiſh the total overthrow and ruin of the country, they wiſhed for juſt ſo much public calamity and diſtreſs, as would ſerve to get Mr. Pitt out, and themſelves in." All the misfortunes of the Auſtrian arms are imputed to Mr. Pitt—he is the only perſon to blame for the imbecility and ſupineneſs of Gen. Mack; and the Miniſter of Great Britain is alone reſponſible for thoſe movements and operations which have been attended with ſuch diſaſtrous effects. But in the name of common ſenſe, did any one ſuppoſe, that in any coalition with Auſtria, we were to have the choice of the Generals, who were to command her armies? Was any one ſtupid enough to imagine, that Mr. Pitt was to be required to point out the General that would be moſt agreeable to him! That he was to draw out the plan of the campaigns, to trace the march, and to point out the poſitions which the Auſtrian troops were to occupy? Not a fortnight ago, when affairs wore a more cheering aſpect, and the Oppoſition thought that ſucceſs might attend the Auſtrian arms, they were amazingly anxious to convince the country, that Mr. Pitt, having had no hand in the formation of the Coalition, could have no right to any participation of the glory it might acquire. But no ſooner has the proſpect become clouded, no ſooner has diſaſter attended the arms of the allies, than Mr. Pitt is welcome to all the blame and cenſure, which an ill-contrived plan of operations may deſerve. He is blamed, too, for not having made any diverſion in ſupport of Auſtria.—But had he or any man reaſon to ſuppoſe, that Gen. Mack would act as he has done; or that he would prefer entering upon the war, before the arrival of the Ruſſians? Had he waited for them, had he fallen back upon the Inn, or never advanced beyond it, the expedition which is now ready for ſailing, would have reached its deſtination, by the time the combined Auſtrians and Ruſſians were ready to commence operations upon the frontiers of Bavaria. Had General Mack fallen back to wait for the Ruſſians, he would have produced another good effect, and have given time for Pruſſia to have interpoſed.—But even here the oppoſition, who would not allow Mr. Pitt the ſlighteſt credit for having indiſpoſed Pruſſia towards France, will be ready, we perceive, to impute to him all the blame ſhould Bonaparte regain his influence over the Pruſſian Cabinet, which they ſeem to think he will eaſily have it in his power to do by negociation, or by the ſucceſs of the war.

If ever one nation was placed in a more commanding attitude than another; if ever a nation was able to ſay "I hold in my hand the fate of Empires and the world," Pruſſia is that nation. This is the time in which, if ſhe interpoſe with her arms, ſhe can diſpoſſeſs Bonaparte of the advantages he has gained, and force him, inſtead of ſitting down upon the Imperial Throne at Vienna, to meaſure back his ſteps to his own frontier with more ſpeed than he advanced from it. The Oppoſition are *haggling* about the recompenſe that ought to be given her; whether ſhe ſhould have Holland in full ſovereignty, or merely an influence over her by the reſtoration of the Stadtholder. Give her Holland, give her Hanover, place the Map of Europe before her, bid her chuſe her reward, give her any thing, for the mighty ſervice of having, by her timely interference, prevented the annihilation of the independence of Europe. It is not now a queſtion whether ſhe will have more or leſs weight than ſhe ought to have in the ſcale of Europe—the point at iſſue is, whether Bonaparte ſhall ſtretch his giant ſtride from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, and whether he ſhall poſſeſs the courſe of the Danube with that of the Rhine, the Elbe, the Weſer, and the Adige—Can Pruſſia wiſh to ſee the power of Auſtria annihilated?—can it be either her inclination or her intereſt?—How long does ſhe imagine ſhe woud be permitted to ſurvive the ruin of the Auſtrian Houſe!—The only favour Bonaparte would grant her would be that of devouring her the laſt. Every principle of ſelf preſervation, every tie of honour, every dictate of glory calls upon her to act with all her might, and with all her ſtrength—to act too, immediately—not to heſitate, not to pauſe a moment. The ſafety of nations, the welfare of ſociety, the happineſs of mankind, all, all depend upon her determination. She has it in her power to lay Auſtria, Ruſſia, England, under eternal obligations—ſhe can reſcue Europe from the fangs of the Uſurper—ſhe can "abate his pride, aſſuage his malice, and confound his devices"—She can ſave the world!

We know not whether the events that have taken place in Germany have made any change in the intentions of Miniſters with reſpect to the expedition, but there are rumours at Deal, of counter-orders having been received for ſome of the regiments which had either embarked, or were under orders to embark. The weather continues very boiſterous, and the tranſports with the troops ride hard, but no damage has happened.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived this morning. It has brought the following article in confirmation of the accounts that had been previouſly received:

GOTTENBURGH, *Oct.* 21.

The important news was yeſterday received here, of the King of Pruſſia having joined the Coalition; and to-day it has been confirmed, from various quarters.

OCTOBER 30.

Dutch Papers of the 26th inſt. (Saturday) being of one day later date than thoſe which reached us on Sunday, have arrived.

The moſt important article to be found in them is a letter from Frankfort of the 20th inſtant. The affairs of Guntzburgh, on the 10th, is mentioned, *and the capture of Ulm* is ſtated. No date is aſſigned for this ſucceſsful attack; but it appears that the firſt attempt was made ſo early as the 11th, when the French were repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

The report of the junction of the Ruſſians, to the amount of forty five thouſand, is renewed by the intelligence from Frankfort. This truly deſirable event is ſaid to have taken place on the 12th inſtant, with a corps of Auſtrians, moſt probably the ſmall diviſion under General Kienmayer, which entered Munich on the 9th, from whence it was diſlodged two days after on the approach of Bernadotte. He was afterwards joined by ſome other corps, whoſe communication with the main army was intercepted, ſo that his force would have amounted at leaſt to twenty thouſand men. Theſe, added to the Ruſſians, would form an army of ſixty-five thouſand men, which upon the farther junction of the laſt column of Kutuſow's army, would be increaſed by ten thouſand additional troops. It was probably the approach of the Ruſſians that induced Bernadotte, according to an article from the Hague of the 25th, to fall back from Munich upon Wellheim.

On the 13th inſtant, the Archduke Ferdinand is ſaid to have paſſed the Danube at Ulm, with a conſiderable diviſion of the army, with which he took poſitions at Heidenheim, Halen, Gemund, and Geiſlingen, in the Wurtemburg territory, ſtill keeping up his communication (we preſume) with the main army on the Iller. It was probably the piquets of this corps which intercepted the couriers from the Imperial head-quarters, and cut off from the *Moniteur*, for four days, the regular ſupply of inteligence for the iſſue of the daily bulletins.

The accounts from Paris, ſay, Gen. Mack has been obliged to ſurrender with 40,000 men; ſo that his whole army, lately amounting to 84,000, is annihilated, except a few corps, which have eſcaped into the Tyrol.—Mack was not only attacked on one ſide by Bonaparte; Angereau, with the army from Breſt, was approaching him on the ſide of Stockcah. He was completely ſurrounded, and his only chance was to eſcape to the Upper Palatinate, by breaking through the French line north of the Danube.

The French Journals preſerve a cautious ſilence reſpecting the miſſion of Berlin: there can be no doubt, that, if it were to be crowned with ſucceſs, they would publiſh it by anticipation, in order to add this encouraging intelligence alſo, to all the accounts they publiſh reſpecting the victories of Bonaparte. It is even evident, that they would wiſh to give a different direction to the conjectures, which the length of this miſſion, and the myſtery which envelopes it, naturally give birth to, with regard to the obſtacles that have impeded it.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

DOVER, OCTOBER 28.

A great deal of firing has been heard on the French coaſt, and the French from Boulogne ſent out a pinnace within cannon-ſhot of our cruiſers, and then abandoned her; on her being picked up by the Immortalite, there was found a letter on board, which was landed here this morning: it ſtates, *that the French have totally defeated the Auſtrian army, who have loſt moſt of their artillery, baggage, &c. and that* GEN. MACK, *and ſeveral other officers of diſinction are taken priſoners.* The firing of cannon heard here, is ſuppoſed to be to celebrate the victory, although the account is no doubt much exaggerated.

DEAL, OCTOBER 28.

We are ſtill in a ſtate of uncertainty reſpecting the expedition—various conjectures are afloat. It is to-day ſaid, that the 4th regiment are to be debarked, and that it is yet uncertain whether the Guards will go.

The German Legion are under ſailing orders, and will ſail as ſoon as the wind is fair. Gen. Moore's brigade were under orders to join the armament, and I am told were actually on their march to Deal: but it is now ſaid, counter orders have been ſent down, and that the brigade has halted for the preſent.

King's meſſengers are daily arriving, and all is hurry, buſtle, and uncertainty: the weather continues very boiſterous, and the tranſports ride hard—but as yet no damage has happened. We are in hopes of the weather moderating, for at preſent all intercourſe with the ſhipping is totally at a ſtand.

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH, OCTOBER 21.

The important news was yeſterday received here of the King of Pruſſia having joined the Coalition, and to-day it has been confirmed from various quarters.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, OCTOBER 20.

We have received the following intelligence concerning the occurrences of the war:

"The paſſage of the Danube, at Guntzburg, occaſioned a ſmart engagement. The Auſtrians kept up a deſtructive fire of grape-ſhot; but the French ſwam over the river during the night, and ultimately gained the end for which they had been making efforts all day long; they entered that city on the following day at noon, after it had been evacuated by the Auſtrians at ten. Both the Archduke Ferdinand and Gen. Mack were preſent.

"On the 11th, the French attempted to make themſelves maſters of Ulm; but in this they did not ſucceed, notwithſtanding their brave attack and ſome loſs. The attack, however, appears to have been renewed afterwards, and Ulm, according to ſeveral accounts has fallen into the hands of the French; in conſequence of which the corps, which had paſſed the Danube from Ulm on the 13th, under the Archduke Ferdinand, and extended itſelf to Heidenheim, Alen, Gemund, Gleſſingen, &c. would be cut off.

"The preſent poſition of the armies is very remarkable; for ſince the French having croſſed at Donawerth, and penetrated along the Lech upwards to Danſberg, and from Ingolſtadt to Munich, the greateſt part of the army now ſtretches from the Danube ſouthward to the Tyrol, in an oblong ſquare, where the greateſt force of the Auſtrians was before, who being now cut off by different ſeparate engagements, and the grand manœuvres of the French, from the corps under Gen. Kienmayer, have concentrated themſelves, in a triangle, between Ulm, Memmingen, and Stockach, whilſt one of their diviſions from Ulm has advanced over the Danube into the Wurtemburg territory. The French army, which paſſed the Rhine at Huingen, under Marſhal Angereau, coming from Breſt, is marching through the Black Foreſt, along the frontier of Switzerland, and had arrived in the neighborhood of Schaffhauſen on the 7th inſtant, being obſerved by General Von Goteſheim, who is poſted at Stockach.

"At Fueſſen on the Lech, a body of Auſtrians is poſted, with a view to keep open the paſſage to the Tyrol on that ſide, whilſt 45 000 Ruſſians are ſaid to have effected a junction with a corps of Auſtrians on the Inn, on the 12th inſt."

CONFIRMATION.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By an arrival at Portland in 35 days from Nantz.—Laſt Paris date, October 27th, 1805.

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCTOBER 24, 1805.

On the 22d Vendemaire the Marſhall Soult took poſſeſſion of Memmingen, together with 6 000 priſoners.

At the ſame time, his Majeſty the Emperor, proceeded with the principal part of his army towards the city of Ulm.

The Auſtrians have concentred in the neighborhood of Ulm, all their forces, with the exception of 20,000 men, commanded by Prince Ferdinand, who has attempted to reach Bohemia.

In the night of 25th Bruimare the city of Ulm capitulated; Gen. Mack, 17 Generals and 20,000 men were made priſoners of war.

On the 24th, Prince Murat attacked the rear guard of Prince Ferdinand's army, which had fled from Ulm, and took 3000 priſoners; and on the 26th the whole army laid down their Arms.

Bavaria is entirely evacuated; and Marſhall Bernadotte has carried his advanced poſt to Hun. It is believed at Head-Quarters, that his Majeſty the Emperor, would leave Ulm for Augſburgh, on the 22d.

The official papers will give details of theſe grand events.

OCTOBER 26.

The following letter was yeſterday received by the Conſervative Senate, from his Majeſty the Emperor.

"SENATORS,

"I ſend you forty ſtand of colours conquered by my army in the different engagements which have taken place ſince that of Wertingen. It is a homage that I and my army do to the ſages of the empire: It is a preſent that children make to their fathers. Senators, behold in it a proof of my ſatisfaction, for the manner in which you have conſtantly ſeconded me in the moſt important affairs of the empire. And you Frenchmen, make your brothers march, make them run to fight by our ſide, that without effuſion of blood, without efforts, we may drive far from us all the armies that the gold of England is forming, and confound the auxiliaries of the oppreſſors of the ſeas. Senators it is not a month ſince I told you that your Emperor and his army would do their duty.

Since my taking the field, I have diſperſed an army of one hundred thouſand men; I have made nearly the half of them priſoners; the reſt are killed, wounded, or deſerted and reduced to the greateſt conſternation. Theſe brilliant ſucceſſes I owe to the love of my ſoldiers, to their conſtancy in ſupporting fatigue. I have not loſt fifteen hundred men killed or wounded. Senators, the firſt object of the war is already accompliſhed. The Elector of Bavaria is re-eſtabliſhed upon his throne. The unjuſt aggreſſors have been ſtruck as if by a thunderbolt, and with the help of God, I hope, in a ſhort ſpace of time, to triumph over my other enemies.

"From the Imperial camp of Elchingen, the 26th Vendemaire, (Oct. 18) year 14."

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor.

The Miniſter Secretary of State.

(Signed) H. B. Maret.

—

OCTOBER 27.

Capture of the city of Ulm.

On the 17th October the city of Ulm, occupied by the Auſtrians, under the command of Gen. Mack, capitulated to Marſhal Berthier, commanding the French army before that place.

The following is the ſubſtance of the conditions:—The city of Ulm ſhall be delivered up to the French with all its magazines and artillery; The garriſon to march out with honours of war; The officers to return to Auſtria upon parole; the ſoldiers to be conveyed to France, and remain until exchanged; the officers and ſoldiers to have their effects; the ſick and wounded to receive the ſame attendance as the French.—The 5th article ſtates, that, if a corps of the army capable of raiſing the blockade of the city of Ulm ſhall preſent itſelf on the 3d Brumaire, (25th Oct.) before noon, then the garriſon of this town ſhall be diſengaged from the preſent capitulation, and ſhall be at liberty to do what it will. One of the gates of Ulm to be delivered up to the French army and a ſufficient quarter to contain a brigade; all the horſes of the cavalry, artillery and waggons belonging to the Auſtrians to be delivered to the French.

No reinforcements to relieve the garriſon, as mentioned in the 5th article having arrived, the capitulation agreed on between Marſhal Berthier and General Mack was carried into effect on the 26th, by which 27,000 men, 3000 horſes, 18 Generals, and between 60 and 80 pieces of cannon with trains, fell into the hands of the French. The half of the Emperor's guards were already ſet off for Augſburg; but his Majeſty has conſented to remain here to-morrow, to ſee the Auſtrian army file off. Every day gives more aſſurance that of this army of a 100,000 men, not 20 000 will have eſcaped; and this immenſe reſult is obtained without the effuſion of blood.

On the evening of the 28th, Bonaparte will ſet off for Munich. The Ruſſian army have reached the Inn.

The 6th Bulletin of the Grand Army, gives an account of the march towards Ulm—and of the capture of Memmingen. It alſo ſtates that Prince Murat, took at Langenau, 3000 priſoners, including a general officer. At Nereſheim on the 15th of Oct. there was a battle, in which Prince Murat took 3 ſtand of colours, a general officer and 1000 men. Prince Ferdinand and 7 Auſtrian Generals narrowly eſcaped. In the combats at Wertingen, Gunſbourgh, Elchingen, Memmingen and Ulm, and at Albrech, Langenau and Nereſheim, we have taken 40,000 men, 40 ſtandards, and a great number of cannon.

In the above combats the French army has had only 500 men killed and 1000 wounded. The 6th Bulletin concludes with the capitulation of Ulm.

The 7th Bulletin mentions the evacuation of Ulm. The remains of the Auſtrian army was at the Inn, where the Ruſſian army is ſaid to have arrived. Bernadotte's army was between Munich and the Inn. Lannes paſſed Aarten in purſuit of Prince Ferdinand. Soult was between Ulm and Bergens. Murat was at Nordlingen.

The 8th Bulletin mentions the number of priſoners made during the war. It ſtates them at 70,000; the number of ſtandarda at 80. It concludes with the capitulation of General Werneck.

ARMY OF ITALY.

A Bulletin from this army, dated October 18, is publiſhed. It was engaged the whole of that day in effecting the paſſage of the bridge at Verona. It was carried, and 1400 or 1500 men were made priſoners, and 7 pieces of cannon taken.

We are aſſured that a telegraphic diſpatch announces, that Prince Ferdinand has been taken, with 400 ſoldiers who accompanied him.

BY THE MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, DEC. 4.

Relations with Great-Britain.

WE obſerved, upon very reputable authority, in our paper of Friday, that all our differences with Great-Britain were accommodated. Upon this ſubject we have ſeen a letter from a member of Congreſs (a Federaliſt) ſtating that the conduct lately adopted by Britain, would certainly meet an early and decided attention, and that the Federaliſts would give their ſupport to firm, but temperate meaſures. An Embargo, and a ſolemn Embaſſy to that country, are, in the opinion of the writer, the moſt prudent meaſures under exiſting circumſtances. The ſame letter adds, that the government of the United States, have it in their power to make a Treaty at this moment, highly honorable and advantageous to the United States.

December 10.

A letter received by a gentleman in this place from his correſpondent in Liſbon, dated the 19th of September, ſtates, that advices had been that day received from Madrid of much importance, the particulars of which had not tranſpired. It is however affirmed that the enemies of the Queen and Prince of Peace, had proceeded to oppoſe them by violence. That the Spaniſh troops in the intereſt of, and favoring the party of the Prince of Auſturias, had fallen upon the Swiſs Guards of the Prince of Peace, and had killed the greater part of them. The letter ſtates further, that in the beſt informed circles, it is confidently believed that a complete revolution in the politics of Spain was effected.

Intereſting Decree.—We are informed, that Gen. Ferrand of the city of Domingo, has recently iſſued a proclamation in which he gives the names of the American veſſels, captains, owners, and ſhippers, who have carried on a trade with the blacks of St. Domingo, and orders his privateers to bring in for confiſcation every ſuch veſſel, or others, belonging to, or having on board, any article, even the moſt trifling, the property of the ſaid captains, owners or ſhippers.—This decree is intended to operate to the ſeizure and condemnation of any veſſels or property on the high ſeas, belonging to Americans, who have in any way traded with the revolted Negroes of Hiſpaniola.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 14.

THE LARGE OX.

The late exhibition in State-Street, of the Flag Ox, and BEEF, is evidence of the ſuperiority of the grazing ſoil of New-England. The Ox, which was exhibited on Thurſday, was raiſed on the farm of *Benjamin Gardner*, Eſq. of Middletown, Rhode-Iſland, and purchaſed by Mr. Amos Brooks, of this town. Good judges ſay, that for fatneſs and beauty he exceeded any thing of the kind ever exhibited in this town, and the beef is now for ſale at Brooks's ſtall in the market. The ox, we learn, was only ſeven years old laſt ſpring, and has not had any extra keeping until within about one year: The weight of the beef was as follows:—

Beef,*	-	1586 weight.
Hide,	-	153 do.
Tallow:	-	235—Total 1974 wt.

* The quarters weighed as follows—372—365—427—422.

N. B. This Ox was five days on his journey to Boſton, and was killed the ſecond day after his arrival, but was not weighed until two days afterwards. It is thought by good judges that if he had been killed prior to this journey, he would have weighed conſiderably more than two thouſand weight.

December 17.

IMPORTANT NAVAL ACTION.

Capt. March, who arrived at Newburyport yeſterday, in 46 days from Amſterdam, was boarded in the Engliſh channel, on the 7th of November, by an armed brig, the commander of which informed him, that the day before they ſailed [from England] diſpatches were received at the Admiralty from Lord Nelſon's fleet off Cadiz, announcing the intelligence that they had had an engagement with the French and Spaniſh fleets, in which the Engliſh took 20 *ships of the line*, which were nearly all diſmaſted in the action, and that but two eſcaped; he added that the Engliſh fleet was very much ſhattered, and it was ſuppoſed *Lord Nelson was killed*, and the ſecond in command alſo, as the deſpatches were ſigned by the third in command.

☞ *We are at a loss reſpecting this news, as by the laſt accounts from Cadiz, the combined fleets, conſiſting of 45 ſail of the line and frigates, were laid up for the winter, and 10,000 of the French had diſembarked. However, the firſt arrival will probably reconcile it.* *N. P. Herald.*

CONFIRMATION.

Since preparing the above we have received a Handbill, printed on Friday laſt at the Gazette-Office, Portland, which confirms the news of the defeats of the Auſtrians, and the ſucceſs of the Britiſh at ſea.

NAVAL VICTORY.

The intelligence at Portland was received by Capt. Lee, in 35 days from Nantz. On the 25th of November, Capt. Lee ſpoke the ſhip Neptune, of New-York, 15 days out from Liverpool, the captain of which informed him that a few hours before he left Liverpool, a Packet arrived from the fleet commanded by Lord Nelſon off Cadiz, which brought intelligence of his having had an engagement with the combined fleets, and that the Engliſh HAD TAKEN SEVENTEEN SAIL of the FRENCH AND SPANISH SHIPS.

A gentleman in this town has received a letter from Newburyport, ſtating that the account brought by Capt. March, is that the ſcarcity of proviſions in Cadiz reduced the Combined Fleet to the neceſſity of attempting to put to ſea, and of courſe, of engaging Lord Nelſon. The report of the death of this gallant Admiral appears to be merely conjectural.

FROM RUSSIA.

Capt. Bell of the ſhip Concordia, with whom we converſed, laſt evening, left Peterſburg on the 23d of September. He in-

OCTOBER 30.

Dutch Papers of the 26th inst. (Saturday) being of one day later date than those which reached us on Sunday, have arrived.

The most important article to be found in them is a letter from Frankfort of the 20th instant. The affairs of Guntzburgh, on the 10th, is mentioned, *and the capture of Ulm* is stated. No date is assigned for this successful attack; but it appears that the first attempt was made so early as the 11th, when the French were repulsed with considerable loss.

The report of the junction of the Russians, to the amount of forty five thousand, is renewed by the intelligence from Frankfort. This truly desirable event is said to have taken place on the 12th instant, with a corps of Austrians, most probably the small division under General Kienmayer, which entered Munich on the 9th, from whence it was dislodged two days after on the approach of Bernadotte. He was afterwards joined by some other corps, whose communication with the main army was intercepted, so that his force would have amounted at least to twenty thousand men. These, added to the Russians, would form an army of sixty-five thousand men, which upon the farther junction of the last column of Kutusow's army, would be increased by ten thousand additional troops. It was probably the approach of the Russians that induced Bernadotte, according to an article from the Hague of the 25th, to fall back from Munich upon Wellheim.

On the 13th instant, the Archduke Ferdinand is said to have passed the Danube at Ulm, with a considerable division of the army, with which he took positions at Heidenheim, Halen, Gemund, and Geislingen, in the Wurtemburg territory, still keeping up his communication (we presume) with the main army on the Iller. It was probably the piquets of this corps which intercepted the couriers from the Imperial head-quarters, and cut off from the *Moniteur*, for four days, the regular supply of inteligence for the issue of the daily bulletins.

The accounts from Paris say, Gen. Mack has been obliged to surrender with 40,000 men; so that his whole army, lately amounting to 84,000 is annihilated, except a few corps, which have escaped into the Tyrol.—Mack was not only attacked on one side by Bonaparte; Angereau, with the army from Brest, was approaching him on the side of Stockcah. He was completely surrounded, and his only chance was to escape to the Upper Palatinate, by breaking through the French line north of the Danube.

The French Journals preserve a cautious silence respecting the mission of Berlin: there can be no doubt, that, if it were to be crowned with success, they would publish it by anticipation, in order to add this encouraging intelligence also, to all the accounts they publish respecting the victories of Bonaparte. It is even evident, that they would wish to give a different direction to the conjectures, which the length of this mission, and the mystery which envelopes it, naturally give birth to, with regard to the obstacles that have impeded it.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

DOVER, OCTOBER 28.

A great deal of firing has been heard on the French coast, and the French from Boulogne sent out a pinnace within cannon-shot of our cruisers, and then abandoned her; on her being picked up by the Immortalite, there was found a letter on board, which was landed here this morning: it states, *that the French have totally defeated the Austrian army, who have lost most of their artillery, baggage, &c. and that* GEN. MACK, *and several other officers of disinction are taken prisoners.* The firing of cannon heard here, is supposed to be to celebrate the victory, although the account is no doubt much exaggerated.

DEAL, OCTOBER 28.

We are still in a state of uncertainty respecting the expedition—various conjectures are afloat. It is to-day said, that the 4th regiment are to be debarked, and that it is yet uncertain whether the Guards will go.

The German Legion are under sailing orders, and will sail as soon as the wind is fair. Gen. Moore's brigade were under orders to join the armament, and I am told were actually on their march to Deal: but it is now said, counter orders have been sent down, and that the brigade has halted for the present.

King's messengers are daily arriving, and all is hurry, bustle, and uncertainty: the weather continues very boisterous, and the transports ride hard—but as yet no damage has happened. We are in hopes of the weather moderating, for at present all intercourse with the shipping is totally at a stand.

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH, OCTOBER 21.

The important news was yesterday received here of the King of Prussia having joined the Coalition, and to-day it has been confirmed from various quarters.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, OCTOBER 20.

We have received the following intelligence concerning the occurrences of the war:

"The passage of the Danube, at Guntzburg, occasioned a smart engagement. The Austrians kept up a destructive fire of grape-shot; but the French swam over the river during the night, and ultimately gained the end for which they had been making efforts all day long; they entered that city on the following day at noon, after it had been evacuated by the Austrians at ten. Both the Archduke Ferdinand and Gen. Mack were present.

"On the 11th, the French attempted to make themselves masters of Ulm; but in this they did not succeed, notwithstanding their brave attack and some loss. The attack, however, appears to have been renewed afterwards, and Ulm, according to several accounts has fallen into the hands of the French; in consequence of which the corps, which had passed the Danube from Ulm on the 13th, under the Archduke Ferdinand, and extended itself to Heidenheim, Alen, Gemund, Gleslingen, &c. would be cut off.

"The present position of the armies is very remarkable; for since the French having crossed at Donawerth, and penetrated along the Lech upwards to Dansberg, and from Ingolstadt to Munich, the greatest part of the army now stretches from the Danube southward to the Tyrol, in an oblong square, where the greatest force of the Austrians was before, who being now cut off by different separate engagements, and the grand manœuvres of the French, from the corps under Gen. Kienmayer, have concentrated themselves, in a triangle, between Ulm, Memmingen, and Stockach, whilst one of their divisions from Ulm has advanced over the Danube into the Wurtemburg territory. The French army, which passed the Rhine at Huingen, under Marshal Angereau, coming from Brest, is marching through the Black Forest, along the frontier of Switzerland, and had arrived in the neighborhood of Schaffhausen on the 7th instant, being observed by General Von Gotesheim, who is posted at Stockach.

"At Fuessen on the Lech, a body of Austrians is posted, with a view to keep open the passage to the Tyrol on that side, whilst 45 000 Russians are said to have effected a junction with a corps of Austrians on the Inn, on the 12th inst."

CONFIRMATION.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By an arrival at Portland in 35 days from Nantz.—Last Paris date, October 27th, 1805.

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCTOBER 24, 1805.

On the 22d Vendemaire the Marshall Soult took possession of Memmingen, together with 6 000 prisoners.

At the same time, his Majesty the Emperor, proceeded with the principal part of his army towards the city of Ulm.

The Austrians have concentred in the neighborhood of Ulm, all their forces, with the exception of 20,000 men, commanded by Prince Ferdinand, who has attempted to reach Bohemia.

In the night of 25th Bruimare the city of Ulm capitulated; Gen. Mack, 17 Generals and 20,000 men were made prisoners of war.

On the 24th, Prince Murat attacked the rear guard of Prince Ferdinand's army, which had fled from Ulm, and took 3000 prisoners; and on the 26th the whole army laid down their Arms.

Bavaria is entirely evacuated; and Marshall Bernadotte has carried his advanced post to Hun. It is believed at Head-Quarters, that his Majesty the Emperor, would leave Ulm for Augsburgh, on the 22d.

The official papers will give details of these grand events.

OCTOBER 26.

The following letter was yesterday received by the Conservative Senate, from his Majesty the Emperor.

"SENATORS,

"I send you forty stand of colours conquered by my army in the different engagements which have taken place since that of Wertingen. It is a homage that I and my army do to the sages of the empire: It is a present that children make to their fathers. Senators, behold in it a proof of my satisfaction, for the manner in which you have constantly seconded me in the most important affairs of the empire. And you Frenchmen, make your brothers march, make them run to fight by our side, that without effusion of blood, without efforts, we may drive far from us all the armies that the gold of England is forming, and confound the auxiliaries of the oppressors of the seas. Senators it is not a month since I told you that your Emperor and his army would do their duty.

Since my taking the field, I have dispersed an army of one hundred thousand men; I have made nearly the half of them prisoners; the rest are killed, wounded, or deserted and reduced to the greatest consternation. These brilliant successes I owe to the love of my soldiers, to their constancy in supporting fatigue. I have not lost fifteen hundred men killed or wounded. Senators, the first object of the war is already accomplished. The Elector of Bavaria is re-established upon his throne. The unjust aggressors have been struck as if by a thunderbolt, and with the help of God, I hope, in a short space of time, to triumph over my other enemies.

"From the Imperial camp of Elchingen, the 26th Vendemaire, (Oct. 18) year 14."

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor.

The Minister Secretary of State.

(Signed) H. B. Maret.

OCTOBER 27.

Capture of the city of Ulm.

On the 17th October the city of Ulm, occupied by the Austrians, under the command of Gen. Mack, capitulated to Marshal Berthier, commanding the French army before that place.

The following is the substance of the conditions:—The city of Ulm shall be delivered up to the French with all its magazines and artillery; The garrison to march out with honours of war; The officers to return to Austria upon parole; the soldiers to be conveyed to France, and remain until exchanged; the officers and soldiers to have their effects; the sick and wounded to receive the same attendance as the French.—The 5th article states, that, if a corps of the army capable of raising the blockade of the city of Ulm shall present itself on the 3d Brumaire, (25th Oct.) before noon, then the garrison of this town shall be disengaged from the present capitulation, and shall be at liberty to do what it will. One of the gates of Ulm to be delivered up to the French army and a sufficient quarter to contain a brigade; all the horses of the cavalry, artillery and waggons belonging to the Austrians to be delivered to the French.

No reinforcements to relieve the garrison, as mentioned in the 5th article having arrived, the capitulation agreed on between Marshal Berthier and General Mack was carried into effect on the 26th, by which 27,000 men, 3000 horses, 18 Generals, and between 60 and 80 pieces of cannon with trains, fell into the hands of the French. The half of the Emperor's guards were already set off for Augsburg; but his Majesty has consented to remain here to-morrow, to see the Austrian army file off. Every day gives more assurance that of this army of a 100,000 men, not 20 000 will have escaped; and this immense result is obtained without the effusion of blood.

On the evening of the 28th, Bonaparte will set off for Munich. The Russian army have reached the Inn.

The 6th Bulletin of the Grand Army, gives an account of the march towards Ulm—and of the capture of Memmingen. It also states that Prince Murat, took at Langenau, 3000 prisoners, including a general officer. At Neresheim on the 15th of Oct. there was a battle, in which Prince Murat took 3 stand of colours, a general officer and 1000 men. Prince Ferdinand and 7 Austrian Generals narrowly escaped. In the combats at Wertingen, Gunsbourgh, Elchingen, Memmingen and Ulm, and at Albrech, Langenau and Neresheim, we have taken 40,000 men, 40 standards, and a great number of cannon.

In the above combats the French army has had only 500 men killed and 1000 wounded. The 6th Bulletin concludes with the capitulation of Ulm.

The 7th Bulletin mentions the evacuation of Ulm. The remains of the Austrian army was at the Inn, where the Russian army is said to have arrived. Bernadotte's army was between Munich and the Inn. Lannes passed Aarten in pursuit of Prince Ferdinand. Soult was between Ulm and Bergens. Murat was at Nordlingen.

The 8th Bulletin mentions the number of prisoners made during the war. It states them at 70,000; the number of standards at 80. It concludes with the capitulation of General Werneck.

ARMY OF ITALY.

A Bulletin from this army, dated October 18, is published. It was engaged the whole of that day in effecting the passage of the bridge at Verona. It was carried, and 1400 or 1500 men were made prisoners, and 7 pieces of cannon taken.

We are assured that a telegraphic dispatch announces, that Prince Ferdinand has been taken, with 400 soldiers who accompanied him.

BY THE MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, DEC. 4.

Relations with Great-Britain.

WE observed, upon very reputable authority, in our paper of Friday, that all our differences with Great-Britain were accommodated. Upon this subject we have seen a letter from a member of Congress (a Federalist) stating that the conduct lately adopted by Britain, would certainly meet an early and decided attention, and that the Federalists would give their support to firm, but temperate measures. An Embargo, and a solemn Embassy to that country, are, in the opinion of the writer, the most prudent measures under existing circumstances. The same letter adds, that the government of the United States, have it in their power to make a Treaty at this moment, highly honorable and advantageous to the United States.

December 10.

A letter received by a gentleman in this place from his correspondent in Lisbon, dated the 19th of September, states, that advices had been that day received from Madrid of much importance, the particulars of which had not transpired. It is however affirmed that the enemies of the Queen and Prince of Peace, had proceeded to oppose them by violence. That the Spanish troops in the interest of, and favoring the party of the Prince of Asturias, had fallen upon the Swiss Guards of the Prince of Peace, and had killed the greater part of them. The letter states further, that in the best informed circles, it is confidently believed that a complete revolution in the politics of Spain was effected.

Interesting Decree.—We are informed, that Gen. Ferrand of the city of Domingo, has recently issued a proclamation in which he gives the names of the American vessels, captains, owners, and shippers, who have carried on a trade with the blacks of St. Domingo, and orders his privateers to bring in for confiscation every such vessel, or others, belonging to, or having on board, any article, even the most trifling, the property of the said captains, owners or shippers.—This decree is intended to operate to the seizure and condemnation of any vessels or property on the high seas, belonging to Americans, who have in any way traded with the revolted Negroes of Hispaniola.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 14.

THE LARGE OX.

The late exhibition in State-Street, of the Flag Ox, and BEEF, is evidence of the superiority of the grazing soil of New-England. The Ox, which was exhibited on Thursday, was raised on the farm of *Benjamin Gardner*, Esq. of Middletown, Rhode-Island, and purchased by Mr. Amos Brooks, of this town. Good judges say, that for fatness and beauty he exceeded any thing of the kind ever exhibited in this town, and the beef is now for sale at Brooks's stall in the market. The ox, we learn, was only seven years old last spring, and has not had any extra keeping until within about one year: The weight of the beef was as follows:—

Beef;*	-	1586 weight.
Hide,	-	153 do.
Tallow:	-	235—Total 1974 wt.

* The quarters weighed as follows—372—365—427—422.

N. B. This Ox was five days on his journey to Boston, and was killed the second day after his arrival, but was not weighed until two days afterwards. It is thought by good judges that if he had been killed prior to this journey, he would have weighed considerably more than two thousand weight.

December 17.

IMPORTANT NAVAL ACTION.

Capt. March, who arrived at Newburyport yesterday, in 46 days from Amsterdam, was boarded in the English channel, on the 7th of November, by an armed brig, the commander of which informed him, that the day before they sailed [from England] dispatches were received at the Admiralty from Lord Nelson's fleet off Cadiz, announcing the intelligence that they had had an engagement with the French and Spanish fleets, in which the English took 20 *ships of the line*, which were nearly all dismasted in the action, and that but two escaped; he added that the English fleet was very much shattered, and it was supposed *Lord Nelson was killed*, and the second in command also, as the despatches were signed by the third in command.

☞ *We are at a loss respecting this news, as by the last accounts from Cadiz, the combined fleets, consisting of 45 sail of the line and frigates, were laid up for the winter, and 10,000 of the French had disembarked. However, the first arrival will probably reconcile it.* *N. P. Herald.*

CONFIRMATION.

Since preparing the above we have received a Handbill, printed on Friday last at the Gazette-Office, Portland, which confirms the news of the defeats of the Austrians, and the success of the British at sea.

NAVAL VICTORY.

The intelligence at Portland was received by Capt. Lee, in 35 days from Nantz. On the 25th of November, Capt. Lee spoke the ship Neptune, of New-York, 15 days out from Liverpool, the captain of which informed him that a few hours before he left Liverpool, a Packet arrived from the fleet commanded by Lord Nelson off Cadiz, which brought intelligence of his having had an engagement with the combined fleets, and that the English HAD TAKEN SEVENTEEN SAIL of the FRENCH AND SPANISH SHIPS.

A gentleman in this town has received a letter from Newburyport, stating that the account brought by Capt. March, is that the scarcity of provisions in Cadiz reduced the Combined Fleet to the necessity of attempting to put to sea, and of course, of engaging Lord Nelson. The report of the death of this gallant Admiral appears to be merely conjectural.

FROM RUSSIA.

Capt. Bell of the ship Concordia, with whom we conversed, last evening, left Petersburg on the 23d of September. He in-

forms that on the 20th the Emperor Alexander left Petersburgh for Germany, at the head of 300,000 men;—that the war was very popular—that soldiers exempted from service by law were petitioning to be admitted.

When these reach the field of battle, things may yet wear a different aspect.—Hitherto Bonaparte has not had a force to oppose, by any means equal to his own. He has certainly all the merit of rapid movements, but not to have conquered, in any engagement yet reported, would have been disgraceful.

The Hornet U. S. brig, a very warm vessel, has been ordered to cruise after the French and Spanish "*pirates*" at the southward.

Commodore Preble, we learn, has been sent for by express, to repair to Washington; and is now on his journey thither.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1805.

☞ Under the *Foreign Head*, in this day's Mercury, will be found a selection of *Late* and *Very Important* European News.

SHIP HOPE, ROBINSON, OF THIS PORT.

We present the following decision of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, as an important document. Although it is a case of restoration, yet the *new* principle of the English Admiralty Courts is fully displayed. The argument of the Judge evinces how flexible, for their own purposes, the English can make the law of Nations. Though a rule may be laid down *this* year and acted upon, and neutral property to the amount of millions be afloat in full faith of its continuance, yet it is by no means certain, that it will be the rule of adjudication the *next* year.

SIR WILLIAM SCOTT had heretofore declared himself satisfied, that landing the cargo and paying the importation duties, constituted ample proof of a legal importation, and that a cargo *so* imported, might be *exported*. The LORDS OF APPEAL, have, however, decided otherwise. For this Court it can hardly be expected, that we should feel the same respect, as for the English Courts of ordinary common law jurisdiction. For unlike these, it is not composed of men who hold a permanent office by an independent tenure, but mostly of the confidential members of the existing administration. These men are generally of high rank and distinguished talents; but they are members in the Cabinet of a nation at war, and they carry with them from the *Cabinet* to the Bench, the plans and the projects of war.—Judicial decisions destructive of the rights of Neutrals, are one of their means of distressing the enemy, and aggrandizing their own nation. What they establish becomes, however, binding upon the subordinate Courts, and consequently the principle established by the Lords of Appeal, has been adopted by Sir William Scott, against his own sense of its equity and propriety. The lately announced principle was urged by the Counsel in the following case, in its utmost latitude; and though it was decided that it did not apply, as the Cargo in this instance was purchased in time of profound peace, yet the principle was admitted and strenuously supported.—And although the capture in this case was confessedly illegal, and upon trial it appeared that even a Court of Admiralty could find no pretence for condemnation, yet damages were denied, and costs and expences, to a large amount, paid by the claimants. The English Admiralty Courts, seem to adopt at the present day, in respect to Neutral property, the same maxims of law and evidence as were formally, in a corrupt and bloody period of their history, adopted by their criminal Courts, in respect to High Treason. They make *intention* a *crime*, and prove the intention by conjecture. They make a charge, alledge criminality, but feel no obligation imposed on themselves to prove it. The accused is called on to disprove it, and if he fail in the almost impossible task of shewing he had *not* such an *intention*, he is condemned. Such doctrine we hope the wisdom and prudence, if not the justice of Great-Britain, will lead her to disavow. At any rate, it is the duty and the right of this country to deny and resist it. This is a point on which all parties are united. All questions of petty controversy ought now to be avoided. If the present administration will, by spirited and dignified measures, save our wide spread Commerce from its impending ruin, vindicate our violated rights and insulted honor, procure indemnity for the past, and security for the future, we ought to throw a veil of oblivion over its past follies and offences, and encourage, by our approbation, their late, but we hope not *insincere*, conversion to federal measures and principles.

DECISION

Of the Right Hon. Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, *in the British Court of Admiralty, Doctors' Commons. Thursday September 12th, 1805, in the Case of the Ship Hope, of this Port,* ROBERT ROBINSON, *Master.*

"This case is pressed, upon the part of the captors, on the ground of its being a cargo taken in at an enemy's colony (Manilla) and after touching in America, is brought on to the enemy's country in Europe, without breaking the continuity of the voyage, by any act done; and in respect to this question, there is no evidence here, that the continuity of the voyage was sufficiently interrupted.—*Since the case of the Essex, Orne, a mere importation with the intent of exporting* again, is not to be taken as a *discontinuity* of the voyage; and I am surprized at the observation made, as if this was a novel rule, a new rule introduced.—I apprehend it is a clear and ancient principle, and perfectly justifiable.—It is not going to a neutral port, and saying you have called at that port in passing, but it must be a *bona fide* importation, and established by evidence, that the continuity of the voyage is solemnly broken with respect to the cargo; in that case the court will look no further.—The time of a vessel staying is of importance, as it shews the intention of the parties.—If it is extremely short, the presumption arising is merely of an evasive nature. At the same time there have been cases in which it has appeared, notwithstanding the shortness of the time, there was sufficient evidence to prove that they went there for the purpose of importation; and it was only in consequence of not finding a market, that the cargo was re-shipped, and the court has fairly thought it its duty to hold that the voyage was interrupted.—The mere payment of duties, if there is clear evidence that the importation was for the purpose of immediate exportation, and that the cargo was carried there for the purpose of evading the consequences of coming from the colony of the enemy to the country of the enemy, that has been held a continued voyage.—The case of the Essex, Orne, is an authority upon the subject, and which is absolutely binding upon myself, because it has its foundation upon every just principle of law—and therefore it must be understood, at least in the present holding of these courts upon the subject, that is the doctrine which they think themselves warranted in applying.—But the question here is, whether in fact in the origin, they can supply any ground upon which this sort of reasoning can be applied.—If it was not a shipment from the enemy's colony, there is an end of the case.—Now it is admitted, that this transaction takes place before the commencement of the war, that the exportation from Manilla was in September, and it was not till November that war broke out between Spain and England.—But it is said, if it was done in contemplation of war, it would have the same effect; so it would, where it appears that such contemplation was at the bottom of the transaction, where there is evidence from the correspondence, or otherwise to shew, that the parties did act in contemplation of the war: In such cases, where the contemplation of the war was established by satisfactory evidence, the court has applied the rule, and that it shall operate exactly the same as if actual hostilities; but nothing of that sort appears here, and the fact being that war did not commence at Manilla till after the vessel had sailed, it is extremely unlikely that a prospect of a war with this country should be entertained with any degree of credit to induce the Americans to speculate upon this subject—but supposing it was an importation from Manilla to Amsterdam at this period, it would be an importation perfectly legal, and all transactions in America may be laid out of the case. Upon these grounds there being no dispute about the property, I shall think myself bound to restore the ship and cargo."

When the Federalists were removed from office, it was to have been expected from the representations of the antifederal papers, that the government would have been administered with *clean hands* and *honest hearts*.—But Mr. Duane, lately one of the leaders of the democratic party, says, *that it is not so.* "We have said, and we repeat it (says he) that the influence of the *monies of the public*, in the hands of the officers of the general government, and of the funds derived from the salaries of the general government in this state [Pennsylvania,] were employed, in the late general election of this State, in a manner *disgraceful to the present administration*—pernicious both in the example and the operation to the *morals* and the *rights* of the State—and in a manner and under circumstances *unjustifiable*, and alarming to the real friends of republican government."—"As a party (he says, speaking of the Democrats) we have been humbled in dust and ashes—and how?—and by what means? [Democrats, mark the answer] —*By the money drawn from the United States treasury* by *Officers*, who themselves complained of the 'reign of terror' when they were *out of place*, but who, being now *in place*, tell us to be moderate," &c. Duane concludes a long piece of three columns, upon the subject of the corrupt influence of the officers of the general government with a passage from Randolph's speech on the Yazoo claims:—"If *official influence* is to be made the *hand-maid of private interest*,—I may deplore the defection, but never will I cease to stigmatize it. Never shall I hesitate between any minority, far less that in which I now find myself, and such a majority as is opposed to us."—Such is the account we have of the present Officers of our Government, from one who has long acted with them, and apparently had their unbounded confidence—one who must be well acquainted with the principles and motives of their actions, but who having now fallen into disgrace with them, is ready to expose whatever he knows against them.

A *bloody* battle, it appears, was fought at Washington, in the lobby of the House of Representatives, the 6th inst. by Dr. *Leib*, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and Mr. *Nicholson* Member of Congress from Maryland—both *genuine republicans*.—Leib, 'tis said, called Nicholson a *liar*, whereupon commenced "one of the best fought battles recorded in the annals of Congressional pugilism." After 64 *rounds* Leib yielded.

A letter from St. Louis, dated on the 28th of October last, represents the situation of *Upper Louisiana*, under the Government of Gen. Wilkinson, as extremely disagreeable.—The two most considerable parties there are the French and Americans, and the Governor is said openly to espouse the former, and to pronounce the Americans there the offscourings of the jails in the different states. The Americans, compared with the French, are said to be as 3 to 1, so that His Excellency has the majority against him.—The letter writer adds "that Mr. Burr, who had visited Governor General Wilkinson, acknowledges that the General does not possess one correct idea on civil government, nor could he instil any into him."

A deposition has been lately published in the Kentucky papers, giving an account of the robbery of a party of hunters, citizens of the United States, and the murder of three of the party, by a body of Osage Indians.

The Senate of Hamburgh have ordered all the fortifications about that city to be demolished, observing, that small states should depend on their *weakness* for their safety. There is nothing very noble in seeking insignificance to avert danger.

It is stated, that the several banks of Philadelphia, sometime since, determined to have all the Spanish dollars they could procure converted into American silver coins—to prevent the exportation of the former.

James Turner, Esq. Governor of North-Carolina, has been elected to the Senate of the United States, in place of Gen. Stokes, declined;—and Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. has been chosen Governor, in place of Mr. Turner.

The Legislature of Maryland, by a majority of 2 in the lower, and of 4 in the upper House, have voted to abolish the General Court of the State.—This has long been a favourite measure with the revolutionists.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire is now in session, at Portsmouth.

A patent has been obtained by Mr. Stephen Stewart, of Walpole, (N. H.) for a new constructed *Fire Engine*.

On the 28th ult. the citizens of Washington gave a public Dinner to Gen. Eaton.

Mr. H. Deming, post-master at Hinsdale, (Mass.) has been taken up on suspicion of having robbed the mail. He has entered into bonds for 3 000 dollars, and will have his trial in June next.

The Hon. Fisher Ames has been elected President of Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass. by an unanimous vote of the Corporation.

Luther Marrin, Esq. has resigned the office of Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.

East-Indies.—The British, after several brilliant victories over the native powers opposed to them, have concluded a treaty with the Rajah of *Bhurtpore*, and tranquility is again restored to the India Company's territories in Hindostan.—Holkar, deserted by his allies, has retreated to some remote place with a few followers.

The following Toast was given by Gen. Eaton, at the public dinner, at Washington:—"The Federal Union—Let political dissention and individual rancor be absorbed in that love of country, which shall teach violence and rapacity that *WE ARE ONE.*"

The receipts of the Theatre at New-York on the evening of the 9th inst. for the benefit of the orphan children of the late Mr. Hodgkinson, exceeded 1500 dollars.

☞ From Congress we have nothing later than was announced in our last.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, *Dec.* 20.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Columbia, Gardner,	Africa
CLEARED,	*For*
Slood Huntress, Earl,	New-York
Columbia, Borden,	Ditto

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

A LARGE Assortment of Children's BOOKS, printed at Philadelphia, on a beautiful Paper, with very elegant Plates, and suitable for New-Year's Gifts to Children. *Dec.* 20, 1805.

BIBLES,

From 1 to 10 Dollars, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are notified, that in pursuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a semi-annual dividend will be declared and paid, at this Bank, on Monday the 30th inst. to such persons as may appear by the Books of this Institution to be Stockholders therein, on the 21st day of this present month of December, and according to the Stock standing in their names in the said Books on the said 21st day of December.

That in conformity to the sixth and seventh Articles of the said Charter, a general meeting of the Stockholders is to be holden at the State-House in this town, on Monday the 6th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

By Order of the President & Directors,
M. SEIXAS, CASHIER.

Newport, Dec. 20 1805.

FOR SALE,

THIRTY Hogsheads of New Rum, by
JAMES PERRY.

Newport, Dec. 20 1805.

NOTICE.

ORDERS have been received from Government, for the completion of the collection of the direct Tax, ordered by Congress, July 14, 1798.—Therefore this is to inform those who have not paid their tax, that unless they make an immediate settlement with the Collector, their estates must be advertised for sale.

JOHN A. COLLINS,
Collector 1st District.

Collector's Office, Dec. 18, 1805.

BRISTOL HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs the Public, and his former Customers,

THAT he has opened a genteel TAVERN and BOARDING-HOUSE, at the sign of the HOPE, in a spacious building erected by the Bristol Insurance Company for that purpose, with a convenient STABLE, and in a central part of the town.—Where Gentlemen and Ladies may depend on good accommodations.—☞ Every attention will be given, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged, by

RICHARD BARKER.

Bristol, Dec. 11, 1805.

JOHN M. MANSFIELD,

At his Shoe-Store. No. 114 *Thames-Street,*

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Philadelphia Calf-Skins, which he will sell by the dozen or single skin.—He has also received, a supply of very neat Boot Legs, suitable for the West-India Market, among which are 60 pair suitable for Suwarrow Boots.—He has on Hand, a general supply of Shoes as usual, by Wholesale or Retail, of almost every description.

December 20, 1805.

TO BE LET,

And entered the 15th of February next,

THAT large, commodious House and Garden-Lot, formerly the property of *Augustus Johnston*, Esq. now in the possession of Capt. *William Wood*.—For terms apply to

JOHN FREEBODY.

Newport, Dec. 17, 1805.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE fast-sailing Sloop BETSY, now lying at Bristol-Ferry, burthen Sixty-two Tons, one year old, and completely fitted for sea.—For terms apply to GIDEON GIFFORD, at said Ferry, or to EARL & ALLSTON, *Newport.*

December 18, 1805

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM lying in Coggeshall's Neck, coniaining about 104 acres.—Apply to

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, December 20, 1805.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

Newport, ff } *Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, Dec 16th, A. D.* 1805

WHEREAS *Elizabeth Porter*, of Newport, in said county of Newport, Wife of Thomas Porter, otherwise called Thomas P. Porter, hath filed in said office her petition, praying that, for divers causes therein set forth, the bonds of marriage between her and her Husband might be dissolved, and a decree of divorce promulgated:—Notice, therefore, is hereby given to the said Thomas Porter, and to all persons whom the same doth concern, that they be and appear before the Honorable the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, in and for the county of Newport, on the first Monday of March next, to shew cause (if any they have) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

PAUL M. MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

FOR SALE,

ONE of the best stands for business in Newport, situated in Thames-street, between the markets, having a large store in front, a bake-house with an excellent oven, a pump of water, a small garden, two dwelling-rooms on the lower-floor, five chambers, &c. &c.

Indeed it is seldom that we see an estate, possessing so many advantages, offered for so little money.—Please to enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. 29th of 11th mon 1805.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

A FEW Copies of the Rhode-Island CLERK'S MAGAZINE.—Also a few Reams of superfine Writing-Paper, of the very best kind.

December 20, 1805.

POETRY.

THE following effusion of tenderness was (to the honour of the female sex) poured from the pen of Mrs. OPIE. It is extracted from a very recent volume of that admirable author. Any one who has a heart to feel, must read, and every such reader must admire.

HERE beneath this willow sleepeth
One whom all the village weepeth.
He she lov'd her passion slighted,
Breaking all the vows he plighted,
Therefore life no more delighted
Poor Marianne.

Pale thy cheek grew, when thy lover
Once could winning charms discover:
Dim those eyes so sweetly speaking,
When true love's expression seeking,
Oh! we saw thy heart was breaking,
Poor Marianne.

Like a rose we saw thee wither,
Soon a corpse we brought thee hither;
Now our ev'ning pastime flying,
We in heart-felt sorrow vying
Seek this willow, softly sighing,
Poor Marianne.

From a LONDON PAPER.

ODE TO THE SWISS.

GIRD on the sword, ye sons of TELL,
And bend again th' unerring bow;
And fall, as erst your fathers fell,
Or lay the fierce invader low.

And what tho' many a savage horde,
Like locusts, thro' your country swarm—
Yet mighty is the Freeman's sword,
And wing'd with death his warrior arm.

Swear by each Switzer's hallow'd shade
To burst your ignominious chains;
Or else, in Freedom's ranks array'd,
Extract your life's blood from your veins.

Behold your Fathers' spirits rise,
In grisly state, round *Uri's* steep,
And bending from the flitting skies,
On old *Helvetia* look and weep.

"Vain your sighs and vain your tears,
(With deep astounding voice they cry)
Grasp your swords and point your spears,
Like Freemen live, or Freemen die!"

Your bosoms pant with patriot zeal,
Inspir'd by these no earthly strains—
Ye swear to end the wrongs ye feel,
Or sleep upon your native plains.

SATURDAY'S MONITOR.
No. LXIII.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ON THE TRIAL OF FAITH AND FRIENDSHIP.

FAITH and Friendship are seldom truly tried but by extremes: to find friends when we have no need of them, and to want them when we have, are both alike easy and common. When we are happy in the spring-tide of abundance, and the rising flood of plenty, then the world will be our servant; but when these pleasing waters are at ebb, men grow shy, and look upon us at a distance.—Adversity is like Penelope's night, which undoes what the day had wove.—Our fortunes and ourselves are things so closely linked, that we cannot always tell which of the two procures us the most regard; but when a separation takes place, the secret is discovered.—He is happy who finds a true friend in extremity; but he is happier who findeth not extremity, whereby to try his friend.—The trial of friendship is by finding what others will do for us; but the trial of faith is by proving how we will act towards God.—To trust in Providence when we have the securities in our iron chest is easy; but to depend upon God for what we cannot see is more difficult, and far more acceptable! for in this act we make confession, and acknowledge the Deity.—Those who are like Peter in their boasting, will be like him in their base denial; but few will resemble him in their quick repentance. Under the pressure of severe calamity, we must either quit our hold of God or of ourselves, and then shall we see to which our souls will cleave the strongest. Of this trial, excellent is the use which we may make. If we find our faith, upon the test, firm, it will be to us a perpetual banquet; if we find it wavering, knowing our weakness, we shall implore divine aid to sinew it with a stronger nerve; so that the severity of the trial may prove either the assurance of our happiness, or our guide to find it.

Without this confidence in a power that is always able to aid us, we do but wander in trouble and doubt. Infidelity is often the cause of all our woes, and the ground of our erring into sin. Not trusting in God, we disturb ourselves with fears and solicitudes and to cure these we rush into prohibited paths. Can God suffer those to want, who with a dutiful endeavour depend on his goodness? It is not usual for man to act thus; and will Infinite Power, who grasps the universe in his hand, leave a faithful follower destitute of this world's comforts? Can the Deity be sparing of his bounty to his sons, unless he sees it for their benefit?—Serve God and believe, and he will never fail thee for what is most convenient.

New, Valuable, and Elegant BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, (at the lowest New-York Cash Prices) *the following* CHOICE BOOKS, *chiefly of the best London Editions, in superb Bindings, and many of them ornamented with Plates, finely engraved, viz.*

ACERBI's (Joseph) Travels, through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland, to the North Cape, in the years 1798 and 1799, 2 vol 4to. calf gilt, illustrated with seventeen elegant engravings

"The present work may be considered as a valuable accession to our stock of Travels; since it possesses merit decidedly superior to that of the ordinary class of such compositions. The author has chosen a field little inviting and rarely visited; and though a native of Italy, he has ventured to explore the recesses of the Arctic circle. Prompted by an ardent curiosity, he extended his journey beyond the limits of the habitable world, and undauntedly traversed those gloomy sterile solitudes, which are scarcely trodden by human feet, till his course was arrested on the shores of the froren ocean

Mr. Acerbi appears to be gifted in an eminent degree with activity, zeal, address, temper, and perseverance.. Eager in the pursuit of knowledge, he particularly gleans information in every quarter; not deterred by difficulty or the prospect of danger, he continually press forward with indefatigable resolution; apparently possessing those manners and accomplishments which gain esteem, he always finds easy accession, and experiences a kind reception in the hospitable north, and he mixes with the natives, enters into and partakes of their sports and amusements; in short he may be termed an acute observer of men and manners; his remarks are ingenious, his descriptions animated and distinct, he is a man of science, a man of taste, and truly an accomplished Traveller."
London Monthly Review.

Memoirs of C. M. Talleyrand de Perigord, by the author of the Revolutionary Plutarch, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Besides an interesting narrative of the private conduct of this arch fiend of debauchery and intrigue; the work contains those prominent features of the French Revolution, which it is the duty of a free people thoroughly to know, in order that they may profit by their example.*

Tooke's Pantheon, 1 vol. 12mo.
Murphy's Tacitus, 4 vol. 12mo.
Darwin's Phytologia; or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.
Sir Wm Jones's Asiatic Poems; with the original text and translations, 1 vol. 8vo.
Patfall's translation of quintillian's Institutes of an Orator; illustrated with critical and explanatory Notes 2 vols 8vo.
Gerard on Taste, 1 vol. 8vo.
Gessner's Works, 4 vol. 12mo.
Bissett's Life of Edmund Burke, 2 vols. 8vo.
Chatterton's Works; including the supposed poems of Rowley, 3 vols. 8vo.
Raynal's history of the East and West-Indies, 6 vols. 12mo
Works of Frederick II, King of Prussia, 13 vols. 8vo.
Anarcharsis's Travels in Greece—by the Abbe Barthelemy, London edition, 4 vols. 8vo. with the Atlas bound in—giving a correct account of all the most remarkable personages, of the arts, sciences, manners, &c. of Greece.—*It may be truly said, that no other work is so fully entitled to the praise of elegant fiction; serving as the vehicle of the soundest morality, and most authentic historical information.—In it, the learned reader explores, with new pleasure, a path strewed with the flowers of fancy, and the unlearned one follows with delight the steps of the amiable author over the regions of classic Literature.*
Zimmerman, on National Pride, 1 vol. 8vo.
Millot's elements of General History, 5 vols. 8vo.
Volney's view of the soil and climate of the United States of America, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.
Townsend's Journey in Spain, 2 vols. 8vo.
Southey's Tour in Spain and Portugal, 1 vol. 8vo.
Harris's Hermes; or a philosophical inquiry concerning Universal Grammar.
The Observer; being a collection of moral, literary and familiar Essays, 4 vols. 12mo.
Smith's inquiry into the nature and causes of the Wealth of Nations, 3 vols. 8vo.
Leland's Demosthenes, 2 vols. 8vo.
The Works of the Right Honorable Lady Mary Wortley Montague; including her correspondence, Poems and Essays, lately published by permission from her genuine papers; to which is prefixed the Life of the author, by Mr. Dalloway, 5 vols. 12mo.—*A work of the highest reputation.*
Hunter's Sacred Biography, *a new and complete edition*, 4 vols. 8vo.
Robertson's history of North and South-America: comprehending a succinct account of Virginia and New-England, 4 vols. 8vo. a new edition, being the 10th—*The numerous editions through which this very valuable and important work has passed, and the avidity with which it is yet read, are proofs of its superior excellence—The style possesses the peculiar felicity of elegance combined with historic dignity, and of perspicuity, without tediousness of detail.*
Moore's Travels in France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland, 4 vols. 12mo.—This acute observer of Men and Manners, delights while he instructs; and often conveys more knowledge of national customs and peculiarities by an amusing anecdote, than others by a laboured dissertation.
Mackenzie's Travels, from Montreal to the North-West Coast of America, 2 vols. 8vo. with maps, &c. a new edition.—Few Books of Travels are so interesting to American Readers as these.—This interest arises, not only from the undaunted, adventurous spirit, displayed by the author, but also from the intimate connection of his researches with this country.
History of the Civil War in La Vendee, by Bourniseaux. 1 vol 8vo.—This work abounds with very interesting anecdotes, but little known, of the Vendean Chiefs: Translated by Helen Maria Williams, and printed under her inspection, at the English Press in Paris.

Also Just Received, and for Sale as above, the following American Publications, viz.

Judge Chase's Trial, complete, in 1 vol. 8vo. reported by Evans; and the arguments and pleadings revised and authorised by the counsel on both sides.
The 1st vol. of Caines' New-York Cases in Error, 8vo.
Vols. 1st and 2d Caines' New-York Term Reports.
Lex Mercatoria Americana (highly useful to Merchants, Underwriters and Lawyers) 1 vol. 8vo.
Graydon's Digest of the Laws of the United States, 1 vol. 8vo.
Volney's Ruins; a new and elegant edition, 2 vols. 12mo.
Little's Poems, 1 vol. 12mo.
Low's Poems, 1 vol. 12mo.
Burns's Poems, with his life and character, 1 vol. 12mo.
Cameon's minor Poems and Sonnets; translated from the original Portuguese, by Viscount Strangford, with Notes, 1 vol. 8vo.
Moore's Anacreon, 1 vol. 8vo. and 2 vols. 12mo
Campbell's Pleasures of Hope, 1 vols. 8vo.
Armstrong's poetical Essay on Health, 1 vol. 12mo.
Fleetwood; or the new Man of Feeling, a new and celebrated Novel, by Godwin, 2 vols. 12mo.
Father and Daughter; a new and interesting Novel, by Mrs. Opie, 1 vol. 12mo.
First Settlers of Virginia, an historical Novel; containing the romantic and entertaining Adventures of Capt. Smith and the Princess Pokahontas, and of the first Settlers, founded on fact, 1 vol. 8vo.—This is the story alluded to by Dr. Morse, in his American Geography; who also mentions, that some of the most respectable Families in Virginia are descended from this Princess.
New French Grammar, by Mr. Mason, Teacher of the Military Academy at West-Point, 1 vol. 12mo.
D'Israeli's Romances. 1 vol. 12mo.
And a Variety of other New and interesting Publications. Dec. 7, 1805.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have just imported from St. Petersburgh, and now Landing for Sale,
CLEAN HEMP.
Russia and Raven's DUCK.
Brown and bleached FLEMS.
BAR-IRON.
Newport, Sept. 13, 1805.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muslin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Cash, will be sold very cheap
Newport, May 24, 1805.

TO BE SOLD, BY
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
No. 10, *Market-Square,*
FIFTY Hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
50 do. New Rum.
A few do. Antigua and Jamaica Rum.
A few pipes Holland Gin.
6 Tierces New Rice.
20 boxes Hard Soap.
Ship-Bread, of any quantity.
30 boxes first quality mould and dipped tallow Candles.
70 barrels prime Beef, in good order for shipping.
60 barrels mess Beef.
Cables of any dimensions, and Cordage of any size can be had at the shortest notice.
He has also for Sale
A few pieces Ravens Duck.
And sundry Dwelling-Houses in different part of the town.
Newport, Oct. 1805.

CASH,
And the highest Price, given for
FLAX-SEED,
By NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.
Newport, August 23, 1805.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the 28*th Inst. at XI o'clock in the forenoon, if not previously disposed of at private Sale,*
A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, situated in Farewell-street, now occupied by Jeremiah Austin.
BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 12th mo. 6th, 1805.

FOR SALE,
And possession immediately given,
STORE, No. 78, Thames street—one of the most convenient and best situated Stores in Newport, for any kind of business.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805.

FOR SALE,
A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY's Meeting-House.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Dec. 7, 1805.

FOR SALE,
A NEW fashion, handsome, well-built CHAISE.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. Dec. 7, 1805.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ANN BARDIN, late of Newport, Widow of Charles Bardin, deceased, are requested to exhibit said demands for settlement; and all persons who are indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
MARY MAWDSLEY, *Exec'x.*
Newport, December 7, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,
AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 12, 1805.

ELAM VILLE BRIDGE LOTTERY,
in North-Kingstown.
CLASS THE SECOND.

SCHEME of a Lottery, granted by the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. at the session thereof, holden in June, 1805, for raising the sum of One Thousand Dollars; to be appropriated to building a Bridge across the Salt-Water Creek, connecting Elam's Ville with Wickford, in North-Kingstown. The subscribers being appointed Managers, and having given bonds as the law directs, present to the public the following

SCHEME.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	100	is	100
1		50		50
2	of	20	are	40
10		7		70
10		5		50
30		4		120
50		3		150
410		2		820
			Dollars,	1400
200 *Dollars for the benefit of the Lottery,*				200
1600 Tickets, at 1 Dollar, are				1600

The prizes subject to no deduction.
All the Prizes to be paid in cash, 60 days after the drawing is completed.—Those prizes not demanded within 6 months, will be deemed as generously given for the benefit of the Bridge.
PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE THOMAS,
WILLIAM G. SHAW, } *Managers.*
North-Kingstown, Nov. 21, 1805.

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery, are for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,
At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*
A FEW Tons of St. Petersburgh's clean Hemp
Russia and Raven's Duck.
Russia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molasses by the hogshead; and as usual, an extensive assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

Just Received, and for Sale, by
WALTER CORNELL,
No. 106, *Thames-Street,*
A COMPLETE Assortment of English Watches, and one box English Fowling-pieces, of a superior quality.
Newport, 29th of 11th mon. 1805.

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Common Pleas, held at South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, on the second Monday of August last, commissioners of the insolvent estate of *Jesse Larkin*, of South-Kingstown aforesaid, an Insolvent Debtor, agreeably to an act extended to him entitled "An act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," hereby give notice to all the creditors of the said *Jesse Larkin*, that they send in and prove their debts before us, at a meeting to be held for that purpose, at the house of *Charles Barker* in South-Kingstown, on the second Tuesday in February next—or at a meeting to be held at the house of *George Perry* in Richmond, on the second Monday of May next—or they will be precluded by said act.
GEORGE PERRY,
JAMES HELME, jun.
JOHN HAGADORN.
South-Kingstown, Nov. 26, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the proprietors or owners of PEWS, in the First Congregational Church, or Meeting-House in Newport, who have neglected to pay the sum or sums of money, in which such *Pews* are assessed or taxed, for repairing said House, that unless such Tax or Taxes are discharged, within Three months next after this notice, such Pews will be sold at Public Auction for that purpose; agreeable to Act of Incorporation. *By Order of the Committee,*
SETH YATES, *Clerk.*
Newport, November 22, 1805.

Messrs. MARCY & TREVETT,
Respectfully inform the Public,
THAT they shall open their SCHOOL, on Monday the 18th inst. in Clarke-street, near Washington-square, late the residence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiously taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping, by single and double Entry, &c.—Those who may intrust them with their Children, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.
☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to those who wish it.
Newport, Nov. 15, 1805.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,
Book-Binder and Stationer,
HAS taken the Chamber over Messrs. *Mein* and *Rogers'* Store, No. 77, Thames-street, where the Book-binding Business will be carried on in its various branches.—Account-Books, with or without steel backs, ruled to any pattern. Any orders in the above business will be executed with punctuality and dispatch.
He has for Sale,
An assortment of Stationary, among which are the following, viz.—Letter and common Writing-Paper; Sealing-Wax; Wafers; Dutch Quills from No. 6 to 16; Ink-Powder, red and black; Ink-Stands; Sand-boxes; Blanks of various kinds; School-Books, &c. &c.
Newport, Nov. 7, 1805.

POETRY.

THE following effusion of tenderness was (to the honour of the female sex) poured from the pen of Mrs. OPIE. It is extracted from a very recent volume of that admirable author. Any one who has a heart to feel, must read, and every such reader must admire.

HERE beneath this willow sleepeth
One whom all the village weepeth.
He she lov'd her passion slighted,
Breaking all the vows he plighted,
Therefore life no more delighted
Poor Marianne.

Pale thy cheek grew, where thy lover
Once could winning charms discover:
Dim those eyes so sweetly speaking,
When true love's expression seeking.
Oh! we saw thy heart was breaking,
Poor Marianne.

Like a rose we saw thee wither,
Soon a corpse we brought thee hither;
Now our ev'ning pastime flying,
We in heart-felt sorrow vying
Seek this willow, softly sighing,
Poor Marianne.

From a LONDON PAPER.

ODE TO THE SWISS.

GIRD on the sword, ye sons of TELL,
And bend again th' unerring bow;
And fall, as erst your fathers fell,
Or lay the fierce invader low.

And what tho' many a savage horde,
Like locusts, thro' your country swarm—
Yet mighty is the Freeman's sword,
And wing'd with death his warrior arm.

Swear by each Switzer's hallow'd shade
To burst your ignominious chains;
Or else, in Freedom's ranks array'd,
Extract your life's blood from your veins.

Behold your Fathers' spirits rise,
In grisly state, round *Uri's* steep,
And bending from the flitting skies,
On old *Helvetia* look and weep.

"Vain your sighs and vain your tears,
(With deep astounding voice they cry)
Grasp your swords and point your spears,
Like Freemen live, or Freemen die!"

Your bosoms pant with patriot zeal,
Inspir'd by these no earthly strains—
Ye swear to end the wrongs ye feel,
Or sleep upon your native plains.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. LXIII.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ON THE TRIAL OF FAITH AND FRIENDSHIP.

FAITH and Friendship are seldom truly tried but by extremes: to find friends when we have no need of them, and to want them when we have, are both alike easy and common. When we are happy in the spring-tide of abundance, and the rising flood of plenty, then the world will be our servant; but when these pleasing waters are at ebb, men grow shy, and look upon us at a distance.—Adversity is like Penelope's night, which undoes what the day had wove.—Our fortunes and ourselves are things so closely linked, that we cannot always tell which of the two procures us the most regard; but when a separation takes place, the secret is discovered.—He is happy who finds a true friend in extremity; but he is happier who findeth not extremity, whereby to try his friend.—The trial of friendship is by finding what others will do for us; but the trial of faith is by proving how we will act towards God.—To trust in Providence when we have the securities in our iron chest is easy; but to depend upon God for what we cannot see is more difficult, and far more acceptable! for in this act we make confession, and acknowledge the Deity.—Those who are like Peter in their boasting, will be like him in their base denial; but few will resemble him in their quick repentance. Under the pressure of severe calamity, we must either quit our hold of God or of ourselves, and then shall we see to which our souls will cleave the strongest. Of this trial, excellent is the use which we may make. If we find our faith, upon the test, firm, it will be to us a perpetual banquet; if we find it wavering, knowing our weakness, we shall implore divine aid to sinew it with a stronger nerve; so that the severity of the trial may prove either the assurance of our happiness, or our guide to find it.

Without this confidence in a power that is always able to aid us, we do but wander in trouble and doubt. Infidelity is often the cause of all our woes, and the ground of our erring into sin. Not trusting in God, we disturb ourselves with fears and solicitudes and to cure these we rush into prohibited paths. Can God suffer those to want, who with a dutiful endeavour depend on his goodness? It is not usual for man to act thus; and will Infinite Power, who grasps the universe in his hand, leave a faithful follower destitute of this world's comforts? Can the Deity be sparing of his bounty to his sons, unless he sees it for their benefit?—Serve God and believe, and he will never fail thee for what is most convenient.

New, Valuable, and Elegant BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, (at the lowest New-York Cash Prices) *the following* CHOICE BOOKS, *chiefly of the best London Editions, in superb Bindings, and many of them ornamented with Plates, finely engraved, viz.*

ACERBI's (Joseph) Travels, through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland, to the North Cape, in the years 1798 and 1799, 2 vol 4to. calf gilt, illustrated with seventeen elegant engravings

"The present work may be considered as a valuable accession to our stock of Travels; since it possesses merit decidedly superior to that of the ordinary class of such compositions. The author has chosen a field little inviting and rarely visited; and though a native of Italy, he has ventured to explore the recesses of the Arctic circle. Prompted by an ardent curiosity, he extended his journey beyond the limits of the habitable world, and undauntedly traversed those gloomy sterile solitudes, which are scarcely trodden by human feet, till his course was arrested on the shores of the frozen ocean

Mr. Acerbi appears to be gifted in an eminent degree with activity, zeal, address, temper, and perseverance.. Eager in the pursuit of knowledge, he particularly gleans information in every quarter; not deterred by difficulty or the prospect of danger, he continually press s forward with indefatigable resolution; apparently possessing those manners and accomplishments which gain esteem, he always finds easy accession, and experiences a kind reception in the hospitable north, and he mixes with the natives, enters into and partakes of their sports and amusements; in short he may be termed an acute observer of men and manners; his remarks are ingenious, his descriptions animated and distinct, he is a man of science, a man of taste, and truly an accomplished Traveller."

London Monthly Review.

Memoirs of C. M. Talleyrand de Perigord, by the author of the Revolutionary Plutarch, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Besides an interesting narrative of the private conduct of this arch fiend of debauchery and intrigue; the work contains those prominent features of the French Revolution, which it is the duty of a free people thoroughly to know, in order that they may profit by their example.*

Tooke's Pantheon, 1 vol. 12mo.
Murphy's Tacitus, 4 vol. 12mo.
Darwin's Phytologia; or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.
Sir Wm Jones's Asiatic Poems; with the original text and translations, 1 vol. 8vo.
Patsall's translation of quintillian's Institutes of an Orator; illustrated with critical and explanatory Notes 2 vols 8vo.
Gerard on Taste, 1 vol. 8vo.
Gessner's Works, 4 vol. 12mo.
Bissett's Life of Edmund Burke, 2 vols. 8vo.
Chatterton's Works; including the supposed poems of Rowley, 3 vols. 8vo.
Raynal's history of the East and West-Indies, 6 vols. 12mo
Works of Frederick II, King of Prussia, 13 vols. 8vo.
Anacharsis's Travels in Greece—by the Abbe Barthelemy, London edition, 4 vols. 8vo. with the Atlas bound in—giving a correct account of all the most remarkable personages, of the arts, sciences, manners, &c. of Greece.—*It may be truly said, that no other work is so fully entitled to the praise of elegant fiction; serving as the vehicle of the soundest morality, and most authentic historical information.—In it, the* learned *reader explores, with new pleasure, a path strewed with the flowers of fancy, and the* unlearned *one follows with delight the steps of the amiable author over the regions of classic Literature.*
Zimmerman, on National Pride, 1 vol. 8vo.
Millot's elements of General History, 5 vols. 8vo.
Volney's view of the soil and climate of the United States of America, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.
Townsend's Journey in Spain, 2 vols. 8vo.
Southey's Tour in Spain and Portugal, 1 vol. 8vo.
Harris's Hermes; or a philosophical inquiry concerning Universal Grammar.
The Observer; being a collection of moral, literary and familiar Essays, 4 vols. 12mo.
Smith's inquiry into the nature and causes of the Wealth of Nations, 3 vols. 8vo.
Leland's Demosthenes, 2 vols. 8vo.
The Works of the Right Honorable Lady Mary Wortley Montague; including her correspondence, Poems and Essays, lately published by permission from her genuine papers; to which is prefixed the Life of the author, by Mr. Dalloway, 5 vols. 12mo.—*A work of the highest reputation.*
Hunter's Sacred Biography, *a new and complete edition,* 4 vols 8vo.
Robertson's history of North and South-America: comprehending a succinct account of Virginia and New-England, 4 vols. 8vo. a new edition, being the 10th—*The numerous editions through which this very valuable and important work has passed, and the avidity with which it is yet read, are proofs of its superior excellence—The style possesses the peculiar felicity of elegance combined with historic dignity, and of perspicuity, without tediousness of detail.*
Moore's Travels in France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland, 4 vols. 12mo.—This acute observer of Men and Manners, delights while he instructs; and often conveys more knowledge of national customs and peculiarities by an amusing anecdote, than others by a laboured dissertation.
Mackenzie's Travels, from Montreal to the North-West Coast of America, 2 vols. 8vo. with maps, &c. a new edition.—Few Books of Travels are so interesting to American Readers as these.—This interest arises, not only from the undaunted, adventurous spirit, displayed by the author, but also from the intimate connection of his researches with this country.
History of the Civil War in La Vendee, by Bourniseaux, 1 vol 8vo.—This work abounds with very interesting anecdotes, but little known, of the Vendean Chiefs: Translated by Helen Maria Williams, and printed under her inspection, at the English Press in Paris.

Also Just Received, and for Sale as above, the following American Publications, viz.

Judge Chase's Trial, complete, in 1 vol. 8vo. reported by Evans; and the arguments and pleadings revised and authorised by the counsel on both sides.
The 1st vol. of Caines' New-York Cases in Error, 8vo.
Vols. 1st and 2d Caines' New-York Term Reports.
Lex Mercatoria Americana (highly useful to Merchants, Underwriters and Lawyers) 1 vol. 8vo.
Graydon's Digest of the Laws of the United States, 1 vol. 8vo.
Volney's Ruins; a new and elegant edition, 2 vols. 12mo.
Little's Poems, 1 vol. 12mo.
Low's Poems, 1 vol. 12mo.
Burns's Poems, with his life and character, 1 vol. 12mo.
Cameon's minor Poems and Sonnets; translated from the original Portuguese, by Viscount Strangford, with Notes, 1 vol. 8vo.
Moore's Anacreon, 1 vol. 8vo. and 2 vols. 12mo
Campbell's Pleasures of Hope, 1 vols. 8vo.
Armstrong's poetical Essay on Health, 1 vol. 12mo.
Flewood; or the new Man of Feeling, a new and celebrated Novel, by Godwin, 2 vols. 12mo.
Father and Daughter; a new and interesting Novel, by Mrs. Opie, 1 vol. 12mo.
First Settlers of Virginia, an historical Novel; containing the romantic and entertaining Adventures of Capt. Smith and the Princess Pokahontas, and of the first Settlers, founded on fact, 1 vol. 8vo.—This is the story alluded to by Dr. Morse, in his American Geography; who also mentions, that some of the most respectable Families in Virginia are descended from this Princess.
New French Grammar, by Mr. Mason, Teacher of the Military Academy at West-Point, 1 vol. 12mo.
D'Israeli's Romances. 1 vol. 12mo.
And a Variety of other New and interesting Publications. Dec. 7, 1805.

GIBBS & CHANNING
Have just imported from St. Petersburgh, and now Landing for Sale,
CLEAN HEMP.
Russia and Raven's DUCK.
Brown and bleached FLEMS.
BAR IRON.
Newport, Sept. 13, 1805.

COME AND SEE.
INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.
JOHN BOURS, jun.
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muslin, &c. &c—All of which, for Cash, will be sold very cheap
Newport, May 24, 1805.

TO BE SOLD, BY
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
No. 10, *Market-Square,*
FIFTY Hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
50 do. New Rum.
A few do. Antigua and Jamaica Rum.
A few pipes Holland Gin.
6 Tierces New Rice.
20 boxes Hard Soap.
Ship-Bread, of any quantity.
30 boxes first quality mould and dipped tallow Candles.
70 barrels prime Beef, in good order for shipping.
60 barrels mess Beef.
Cables of any dimensions, and Cordage of any size can be had at the shortest notice.
He has also for Sale
A few pieces Ravens Duck.
And sundry Dwelling-Houses in different part of the town.
Newport, Oct. 1805.

CASH,
And the highest Price, given for
FLAX-SEED,
By NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.
Newport, August 23, 1805.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the 28th Inst. at XI o'clock in the forenoon, if not previously disposed of at private Sale,
A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, situated in Farewell-street, now occupied by Jeremiah Austin.
BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 12th mo. 6th, 1805.

FOR SALE,
And possession immediately given,
STORE, No. 78, Thames street—one of the most convenient and best situated Stores in Newport, for any kind of business—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805.

FOR SALE,
A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY's Meeting-House—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Dec. 7, 1805.

FOR SALE,
A NEW fashion, handsome, well-built CHAISE.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. Dec. 7, 1805.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ANN BARDIN, late of Newport, Widow of Charles Bardin, deceased, are requested to exhibit said demands for settlement; and all persons who are indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
MARY MAWDSLEY, *Exec'x.*
Newport, December 7, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,
AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 12, 1805.

BLAM VILLE BRIDGE
LOTTERY,
in North-Kingstown.
CLASS THE SECOND.

SCHEME of a Lottery, granted by the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. at the session thereof, holden in June, 1805, for raising the sum of One Thousand Dollars; to be appropriated to building a Bridge across the Salt-Water Creek, connecting Elam's Ville with Wickford, in North-Kingstown. The subscribers being appointed Managers, and having given bonds as the law directs, present to the public the following

SCHEME.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	100	is	100
1		50		50
2	of	20	are	40
10		7		70
10		5		50
30		4		120
50		3		150
410		2		820
		Dollars,		1400
200 *Dollars for the benefit of the Lottery,*				200
1600 Tickets, at 1 Dollar, are				1600

The prizes subject to no deduction.
All the Prizes to be paid in cash, 60 days after the drawing is completed.—Those prizes not demanded within 6 months, will be deemed as generously given for the benefit of the Bridge.
PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE THOMAS,
WILLIAM G. SHAW, } *Managers.*
North-Kingstown, Nov. 21, 1805.

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery, are for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.
EARL & ALLSTON,
At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*
A FEW Tons of St. Petersburgh's clean Hemp
Russia and Raven's Duck.
Russia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molasses by the hogshead; and as usual, an extensive assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

Just Received, and for Sale, by
WALTER CORNELL,
No. 106, *Thames-Street,*
A COMPLETE Assortment of English Watches, and one box English Fowling-pieces, of a superior quality.
Newport, 29th of 11th mon. 1805.

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Common Pleas, held at South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, on the second Monday of August last, commissioners of the insolvent estate of *Jesse Larkin*, of South-Kingstown aforesaid, an Insolvent Debtor, agreeably to an act extended to him, entitled "An act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," hereby give notice to all the creditors of the said *Jesse Larkin*, that they send in and prove their debts before us, at a meeting to be held for that purpose, at the house of *Charles Barker* in South-Kingstown, on the second Tuesday in February next—or at a meeting to be held at the house of *George Perry* in Richmond, on the second Monday of May next—or they will be precluded by said act.

GEORGE PERRY,
JAMES HELME, jun.
JOHN HAGADORN.
South-Kingstown, Nov. 26, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the proprietors or owners of PEWS, in the First Congregational Church, or Meeting-House in Newport, who have neglected to pay the sum or sums of money, in which such *Pews* are assessed or taxed, for repairing said House, that unless such Tax or Taxes are discharged, within Three months next after this notice, such Pews will be sold at Public Auction for that purpose; agreeable to Act of Incorporation. *By Order of the Committee,*
SETH YATES, *Clerk.*
Newport, November 22, 1805.

Messrs. MARCY & TREVETT,
Respectfully inform the Public,
THAT they shall open their SCHOOL, on Monday the 18th inst. in Clarke-street, near Washington-square, late the residence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiously taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping, by single and double Entry, &c—Those who may intrust them with their Children, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.

☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to those who wish it.
Newport, Nov. 15, 1805.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,
Book-Binder and Stationer,
HAS taken the Chamber over Messrs. *Mein* and *Rogers'* Store, No. 77, Thames-street, where the Book-binding Business will be carried on in its various branches.—Account-Books, with or without steel backs, ruled to any pattern. Any orders in the above business will be executed with punctuality and dispatch.
He has for Sale,
An assortment of Stationary, among which are the following, viz.—Letter and common Writing-Paper; Sealing-Wax; Wafers; Dutch Quills from No. 6 to 16; Ink-Powder, red and black; Ink-stands; Sand-boxes; Blanks of various kinds; School-Books, &c. &c.
Newport, Nov. 7, 1805.